PREPARING THE NAVAL BILL. A LIBERAL SPIRIT MANIFESTED BY MEMBERS

Washington, March 2.-Chairman Boutelle of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has not yet submitted to his committee the letter he received last Friday from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, then Acting Secretary of the Navy, asking for the passage of a special act authorizing the enlistme fifteen hundred additional men and boys. This additional force was asked for in advance of passage of the regular appropriation bill, in order, it is understood, that the vessels which are being out in commission might be properly manned. The regular appropriation bill had already agreed on an ncrease of the enlisted men by twelve hundred and tifty, bringing the total up to thirteen thousand.

sentiment of the House committee is ex tremely liberal, and Mr. Foss, of Illinois, a member partment asked for a special act and that question vere officially submitted to the committee, he had no doubt that it would receive the indorsement of the committee. The sub-committee has shown a liberal spirit in recommendations for increases thus far. Action on the question of ships and drydocks will be largely influenced by the outcome of the investigation into the Maine disaster. It has been practically decided that the price which the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to pay for armor for the ships now approach-ing completion shall be \$400 a ton, but no formal vote has yet been taken on this proposition by the sub-committee. The work of the sub-committee, so far as it has gone, is now being reviewed and by the full committee. Thus far the subcommittee's action has not been reversed.

The full committee has ratified the action of the sub-committee in recommending an increase of 1100,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores, bringing the total appropriation for this item up to \$300,000, besides the appropriations of \$25,000 for converting s-inch gune into rapid-fire guns, \$45,000 for capr-piercing shells and \$50,000 for the man ufacture of cartridge-making machinery (the latter appropriation to go to the ordnance factory). An appropriation of \$25,000 to increase the speed of the Chicago and to replace her old guns with rapid-fire batteries is also recommended, and an appropriation of \$25,000 for reserve torpedoes and applances. The increase in the number of enlisted men recommended by the sub-committee has not yet been considered by the full committee. A significant increase voted by the full committee related to the appropriation for the Naval Militia. Heretofore \$50,000 has been carried by the appropriation bill. A delegation representing the militia was here recently, and asked for a slight additional appropriation, and the committee voted an increase of \$10,000, making the total appropriation \$60,000. facture of cartridge-making machinery (the latter

CONGRESSMEN AT FORT MONROE. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO SAIL FOR HAVANA

Fort Monroe, Va., March 2 (Special).-Senators Thurston, Gallinger and Money and Representatives Amos J. Cummings and William Alden Smith are still at the Hotel Chamberlin awaiting the yacht which will carry them to Havana. Mr. Cumyacht which will carry them to Havana. Mr. Cum-mings said to-night that they do not know just when they will sail, as the yacht has met with some mishap and repairs are being made. The party will probably sail to-morrow afternoon. The steam yacht Anlia, owned by H. M. Flagler, has been placed at their disposal.

REASSURING NEWS FOR SPAIN. HAVANA ADVICES THAT THE MAINE DISASTER WAS FROM INTERNAL CAUSES.

Madrid, March 2.-The Spanish Government on Monday received a report from the Spanish authorities at Havana saying that the explosion which wrecked the Maine was due to internal causes, and adding that it was believed that the United States experts "will admit this without reservation of any kind."

SPAIN AND CHILIAN WARSHIPS. NO CONFIRMATION OF A REPORTED PUR-CHASE.

London, March 2.-It is impossible to verify the report that Spain has raised the necessary funds for the purchase of three Chilian warships, which are said to have been on the market for some time past. The Spanish Government naturally will not admit that it has ever lacked the funds to purchase necessary ships, and nothing is known here officially or in ship-building circles. The Armstrongs, who are build-ing the three battle-ships, have heard nothing

SPANISH GRAIN DUFIES REDUCED. ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE DIS-TRESS AND PREVENT BREAD RIOTS.

Medrid March 2.- The Cabinet Council to-day decided to reduce the duty on corn to six pesetas per hectolitre, as long as the price exceeds 12%

A hectolitre is 2.75 bushels.

SPANISH SECURITIES FIRMER.

Paris, March 2 - Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day were quoted at 50 29-32, against 59 15-32 yester-London, March 2-On the Stock Exchange to-day

Spanish fours were quoted at 59%, against 59%, the closing price of yesterday.

ARIZONA FAVORS CUBAN CAUSE. Phonix, Ariz, March 2.-Resolutions have been adopted by a mass-meeting of citizens held in the

county courthouse here instructing Arizona's dele-gate in Congress to put the Territory on record as demanding the independence of Cuba. SANTA CRUZ POWDER WORKS BUSY. Santa Cruz, Cal., March 2 -At the powder works near here men are busy night and day. Four new

presses have just been received for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Three are being put into shape for immediate operation. The capacity of the works is two and a half tons of Government powder daily and nine tons of black powder.

THE COLUMBIA IN DRYDOCK. Philadelphia, March 2.—The cruiser Columbia was placed in the drydock at the League Island Navy Yard to-day. The big warship's bottom will be scraped and painted and minor repairs will be made.

PROVISIONS FOR RECONCENTRADOS. The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday mnounced that the Munson Line steamer Bergen. leaving this city for Matanzas and Sagua to-day, take free of cost 160 cans of milk, 12,000 pounds of bacon, 400 bags of cornmeal, 25 tierces of lard the American Consuls and agents of the Red Cross Society, and distributed among the reconcentrados. next Saturday to Key West, and the Navy Department will transport the supplies from that point to Matanzas on the cruiser Montgomery. The committee has about one hundred and fifty tons of supplies awaiting shipment.

NOT THE VIEW OF THE UNION. John T. Shea, the walking delegate of the Cornice and Skylight Makers' Union, said yesterday that he was surprised to read in The Tribune the remarks of Delegate Schwabe at the meeting of the Central Labor Union on Sunday last. At the meeting Schwabe declared that he did not believe in soldiers, because they were "non-producers and the hirelings of the upper classes." He said that

Mr. Shen said that while Schwabe was the delegate of the union to the Central Labor Union he ittered sentiments on Sunday that were purely his own, and that they did not represent those of the

Mr. Shea made a speech at the meeting of mice, at No. 6! East Fourth-st, on Tuesday, in which he criticised Schwabe, and he was maded to the cono. In majority of the members of the union," Mr. Shea yesterday, "are loyal to the American Mr. Shea was highly indignant at Schwabe, as he felt that the latter's remarks had placed the union in a bed light.

Hood's Are winning favor everywhere as a mild, effective family cathartic. They stimulate the bowels in healthy condition. 25c. At the Army headquarters th

A luxurious necessity

VIORIS.

SPANISH VIEWS OF THE MAINE

COMMENTS OF THE MADRID PRESS ON THE DISASTER.

ANGER SHOWN AT THE SUSPICION THAT THE LOSS OF THE BATTLE-SHIP WAS THE IN-

TENTIONAL WORK OF SPANIARDS Madrid, Feb. 20.-The "Imparcial" of yesterday headed its leading article "The Triumph of Reaasserting that the generous feeling in the United States is against the idea that the blowing up of the Maine was other than accidental. It ninted out that, apart from the "known chivalrous character of Spaniards," it was in the highest legres unlikely that a Spanish hand would have done so nefarious a deed at the very moment that Vizcaya, "a far more valuable vessel than the Maine," was about to cast anchor off New-York, "where reprisals would have been so easy." tinuing, the "Imparcial" said:

"All the information that has come to hand, all the known facts, point to the catastrophe originating within, and not without, the American warship, torpedo, however large, could have produced under water such a terrific detonation as was heard in Havana. But had a torpedo caused the internal explosion, its noise would have been first heard on board; yet none of the survivors pretend that anything of the kind was heard. Therefore, apart from the almost absolute impossibility of ap proaching the ship to place a torpedo without attracting the attention of the sentries, and even admitting that the watchfulness on board the Maine, owing to the neglect of the officers, was null, according to our first remarks, such a hypothesis is

THE QUESTION OF INDEMNITY. The "Imparcial" of to-day (February 20) calls special attention to the legal phase of the Maine

lisaster. It says:

"Only the idiotic malice of the Jingoes car tribute the catastrophe to Spain. But, supposing it be attributed to some agency foreign to Spain, the the question of civil responsibility will arise-that is to say, the indemnity to be paid for the ship, amounting to some \$2,500,000, plus the amount to be paid to the families of the victims. When dealing with a Yankee and a merchant it is necessary never to lose sight of the Yankee. Let us put aside our chivalrous, or, rather, Quixotic sentiments, in this case. Sentiment will not come into the affai on the other side. On our part, let us remember it is one thing to be gentlemanly and another to be

Dealing then with the effects of the explosion on the hull the "Imparcial" makes the statement that the evidence of direction may be destroyed by blows from a hammer, and this it is that must be prevented. It proceeds to point out that, whereas want of proper vigilance on the part of the Spanish harbor authorities would bring upon them great can Navy would suffer greatly in its prestige if it were proved that neglect had occurred on board s important a ship." The paper continues:

tion. The Yankees fully realize its importance; it is to be hoped Spain will do likewise." "Heraldo" recently remarked:

"The Jingoes make much of what is a pure accident, but that is what might have been expected. But it is useless discussing an action thus affecting honor. It is clear that the fire came first and the explosion afterward. The papers show that the American people even have a feeling of gratitude for the Spanish sympathy in this catastrophe. Our ast word to say in this matter, as a nation of gentlemen before God and man, is that it was an act

"El Pais." referring to the same subject, said: "Sagasta referred to the Maine explosion as being purely an accident. In confirmation of this the Minister of State read telegrams of thanks from the United States Government for the treatment received by the Maine crew from the Cuban au-

The same paper denies the truth of the state ments that the Vizcaya was hostilely received.

BITTERNESS OF THE CARLIST ORGAN. "El Correo Espanol" of February 17 said:

"It would be impossible to convince those Americans who judge by their own standard of hor that the explosion was accidental. The perfidy and insolence on one hand and the submissiveness on the other have placed Spain in a most dangerous position; we do not believe in American sin-

cerity, nor they in our good faith. "It cannot," the paper adds, "be denied that events have justified this feeling on both sides. For instance, if it were reported that the fine Vizcaya was blown up in the bay of New-York, who would succeed in making Spaniards believe it was It also considers the stience of Consul-General Lee and the dispatches of Captain Sigsbee as clear evidence that the United States looks on the ex-

plosion as non-accidental. "El Globo" of February 18 said:

"Everywhere, and particularly in Spain, the horrible disaster to the Maine filled all minds with anxiety as to its possible effect upon the relations between Spain and the United States. Experts from different countries have demonstrated the ac-cidental origin of the explusion, yet the jingo party in the States is determined to draw the best value it can from the affair, in order to disturb the it can from the affair, in order to disturb the diplomatic relations betwen the countries. But against the views of the lingoes may be urged the visit—the solemn visit—of Mr. Woodford to our Minister of Marine, it thank him for the conduct of our sailors in Havana. Although the acts of courtesy shown by Spanish sailors are not absolute proof of our innocence of this crime, they go far to prove that we are incapable of so our ageous an act. Furthermore, against jingoism we may urge common-sense and our past history."

NEITHER SURPRISED NOR SHOCKED. "El Liberal" of February 16, under the heading

The perfidious insinuations of certain American papers about the explosion on the Maine have neither surprised nor shocked us. In fact, we expected such strtements. Apart from the nervous tension on the subject reigning in Madrid, as in

pected such statements. Apart from the nervous tension on the subject reigning in Madrid, as in Spain, there is in America a bitterness and ill-will which naturally engenders such suspicions. Yet among the Spanish sailors in Havana and throughout the Spanish Peninsula there is a heartfelt sorrow for the men hurried to instant death by this unforceen accident. Spain, giving her hand to the victims and saluting with respect another nation to be pitted in this disaster, has only done what is to her own honor and is due to herself."

In an article headed "Let Us Rejotce." "El Correo Español" of February 13 congratulates the Spanish Ministers on their improved relations with the United States, resulting from the civilities that have passed between the Cabinets in connection with the loss of the Maine.

As regards the cry, "The danger of war is removed," it says:
"It may well be so. The United States admits that it has no more than twenty-five thousand rifles for about the same number of soldiers, and from these rifles must be deducted those sent to the lingurgents in Cuba. So altruistic are they that they have, by sending arms to others, remained disarmed themselves. They have nothing left but their ships; but, then, their ships to the bottom, and in proportion as they sink they feel less inclination to go to war with us. If they should all go to the bottom, also, This is the reason why war is removed to a distance. Therefore, the Government ought to rejoice that the ships go down. He who rejoices at peace ought to rejoice at the event which brings peace about. Cease, then, your tears, oil, Ministers! Peace with the Yankees is an accomplished fact, for the ship has drowned them, even as the army of Pharaoh was submerged in the waters."

GENERAL MERRITT'S RETURN.

HE IS EXPECTED AT HEADQUARTERS TO-DAY FROM HIS TRIP SOUTH-WORK AT THE FORTS.

General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East of the United States Army, is expected at his headquarters, on Governor's Island, at noon to-day. His return is earlier than /as anat noon to-day. His return is earlier than /as anticipated when he went away last week, as he was only visited the forts at Atlanta, Pensacola and New-Orleans, and has omitted going to Key West, where he was expected, and to the posts in Ohio. He will probably make another trip next month to close his annual inspection in the Bouth.

There was a continuance of the activities of the settletter of the settletter.

There was a continuance of the activity at the New-York Arsenal yesterday, and a lighter discharged a load of ammunition from the Pennsylvania Railroad at the wharf. The shipping of shells and other projectiles to the fortifications

At the Army headquarters there were no new

developments, and no orders out of the customary routine were expected. It is thought that a battery of twenty 12-inch mortars will soon be received at Sandy Hook for testing before they are forwarded to the points for which they are destined. There are a number of unmounted guns at the proving grounds awaiting the construction of car-

proving grounds awaiting the construction of carriages.

The daily drill of men assigned to take charge of the guns at the forts which defend New-York Harbor is showing its effect in the increase of skill with which they handle the machinery and the improved appearance of the weapons themselves, which are now being kept in the best possible condition for instant use. The supply of ammunition has been increased in all the magazines and so arranged that it can be immediately available. The soldiers are better pleased with the work they have been called upon to do than when the guns lay idle and were not in a state of readiness. At Sandy Hook, however, the men detailed complain that too much is expected of a small force.

A GUESS AT THE MAINE FINDING.

NAVAL OFFICERS IN HAVANA SAID TO BELIEVE IN THE THEORY OF A

FLOATING SUBMARINE MINE. Havana (via Key West), March 2,-Without adding unnecessarily to the flood of surmise conjecture and prophecy concerning the finding a matter of fact, most of the naval officers here and at Key West incline to the opinion that the the Maine was caused by the explosion of a floating submarine mine under the port side of the ship, forward of amidships. Opinions differ as to whether this mine was made of high explosives, such as wet and dry gun-cotton, or ordinary gunpowder.

of mines in the harbor, but also that this one was laid purposely near the buoy where foreign war vessels were directed to moor and was fired by a flash from an electric battery on shore.

It is believed barely possible that the explo sion of the mine was the result of the carelessable. It is further regarded as settled by the evidence before the Court that the port side of the hull forward was completely blown to pieces and that the only explosion on the Maine, except of isolated cases of fixed ammunition, was that of 2,000 pounds of saluting powder, stored forward and of which no trace can be

These views are gathered from officers who talk with great reserve and only upon the assurance that their identity will never be re-The fact remains that only the members of the Court of Inquiry know all the testimony elicited; and no one is authorized to make public the opinion of members in advance of the final judgment.

A good deal of surprise was expressed by Americans here at learning that Spanish divers were to be permitted to make an examination of the wreck of the Maine, especially as it was also said that American naval officers here would give such divers all consistent facilities and would throw no obstacles in the way of thor ough submarine inspection. It was not at first understood, as it came to be later, that the Spanish search was to be entirely independent, and that while it was being made the American investigation would proceed under Captain Sigs-

That any important testimony before the Court has found its way to the public is unlike-Some of the witnesses have told certain correspondents of alleged testimony, but in every case investigation has shown their stories wildly improbable and controverted by known facts, or else absolutely irrelevant. Some of the correspondents have tried to extract informatton from members of the Court or from Naval witnesses by putting what were deemed by the questioners clever hypothetical interrogatories. But the questioners were not experts in naval architecture and the questioned were. So the results were unsatisfactory.

Probably the Court knew before it left Havani Key West whether the 10-inch magazine on the starboard forward did or did not explode; but the members gave no sign, and the divers who talk at all contradict each other.

NO FILIBUSTERING AT PRESENT THE JUNTA OPPOSED TO FITTING OUT EXPEDI

TIONS UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS. The Cuban Junta will not at present fit out any bustering expeditions. At least this was the statement made yesterday afternoon by

S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, who said:
"Our friends in Cuba now have sufficient supplies to last them for some time. The army is well equipped and the supply of hospital stores is abundant. As a result, we feel that it is not good policy dant. As a result, we feel that it is not good policy for us in any way to encourage expeditions from the United States, especially under existing circumstances. We, therefore, have decided not to fit out or assist in any way such expeditions, as we feel that it will only be a short time when Cuba will be free. Spain is no longer in a position to hold the island, and as a result we are ready and willing to take it from her."

A FALL IN STOCK PRICES. SOME OF THE DECLINES-JAPANESE GOLD TEN

FOR THIS COUNTRY.

was a fall in stocks yesterday, and it was ascribed to the hurried war preparations of the Navy and War departments. Some of the declines, comparing the closing prices with those of Tuesday, were: American Sugar, 314; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Burlington and Quincy, 15: Canada Southern, 1; Manhattan, 24; National Lead, 1; New-Jersey Central, 14; New-York Central, 2; Northern Pacific preforred. 1: Northwest, 154; Omaha, 2; People's Gas, 21s. Pullman, 13s. Rock Island, 21s. St. Paul, 134; Southern Railway preferred, 1; Union Pacific pre-

It is asserted that the recent decline in Government bonds was not a result of "war news." One of the contributing causes was an effort to force the marketing of a large block of the "new fours" hypothecated with banks. Government bonds, being sirable collateral, are taken by the banks as a rule with a small margin. When the war scare came up and Government bonds began to decline, strenuous efforts were exerted to break the price and compel liquidation of this block. The effor and compel liquidation of this block. The effort was unsuccessful, as more margin was forthcoming when required, and there is now little likelihood that this block will come on the market.

The statement that Japanese gold yen are being bought for shipment to the United States has attracted considerable attention. These coins are considered the most desirable of any for the purpose of international trade. They are unusually fine as to assay. The manager of the Japanese mint is an American, and, according to the statement of experts, he has obtained results there not surpassed at the Philadelphia Mint.

One bank is reported to be lending in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 on call in Wall Street. This bank has for some time adopted a policy of free lending on call at low rates rather than that of buying commercial paper or making time loans at good rates.

ALL HANDS MAY HELP. NAVY YARD EMPLOYES TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE MAINE RELIEF FUND-GUNS AND AMMUNITION COMING.

In answer to a letter from Admiral Bunce asking permission to open a subscription at the Navy Yard for the benefit of the families of the men who went down with the Maine the Admiral received the following reply:

Navy Department,
Washington, February 23, 1898.
Sir: The Department is in receipt of your letter
of the 25th inst, asking that permission be granted
to open a subscription at the New-York Navy Yard
for the benefit of the families of the enlisted men
recently lost on the United States steamship
Maine

faine.

While the Department has always avoided anyning that would look in the least like compelling
s employes to contribute to any object, however
overthy, it recognizes that in a case of this charcter the men themselves may desire to aid in this acter the men themselves may desire to aid in this commendable cause. I will, however, leave the matter to your discretion. If an opportunity is given for contributions it should not be by solicitation, but by having some receptacle in which they can be put. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary,

To the Commandant of the Navy Yard, New-York.

In accordance with this note the following notice was posted yesterday in all the shops in the yard:

United States Navy Yard,

New-York, March I, 1896.

The attention of all departments of the yard and station is called to the above letter. Publicity is to be given to it, and arrangements are to be made in each department and on poard the United States steamship Vermont for the receipt of such contributions as may be offered.

All contributions received will be turned in to the

Dr. Lyon's

Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century.

paymaster of the yard on Monday, March 7, 1898, who will place the total amount received by him at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy for distribution.

distribution.

Rear-Admiral United States Navy, Commandant Navy Yard and Station

Word was received at the yard yesterday that a number of guns had been sent from the Washington foundry to the ordnance department. These are only a part of the whole consignment, which will include the batteries for the Chicago and the Atlanta as well as guns available for use on mer-Atlanta, as well as guns available for use on mer-Atlanta, as well as guns available for use on mer-chant vessels liable to service as auxiliaries to the maval fleet. A shipment of ammunition and pro-jectiles is expected at the yard to-day from Beth-lehem. Penn. The consignment will be sent to Fort Hamilton, and from there forwarded to Key West for distribution among the ships of the squadron.

squadron.

Enlistment officers are preparing for a rush of
candidates as soon as the order is received authorizing enrolments beyond the present legal number of the bluelacket and engine-room forces.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA MAINE CONCERT. A concert is to be given at the Walderf-Asteria to-morrow evening, as has been previously an-nounced, for he benefit of the widows and orphans of the sailors of the Maine. The following programme will be presented;

"Les Rameaux"
G. Tagliapietra. Accompanist, C. C. Alcibiade.
Saint-Saënr Introduction Rondo Capricioso, Miss Maud Powell (with orchestra).

A. J. CASSATT LOSES HEAVILY.

BUILDINGS AND VALUABLE STOCK ON HIS

satt's famous Chester Brook Stock Farm, near Berwyn, Penn, on the Philadelphia Division of Pennsylvania Railroad, were almost completely de-stroyed by fire this evening. Twenty head of valuable Guernsey cows were burned to death, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a large umber of valuable bulls and helfers and blooded horses were saved. The flames broke out in the big win stables, and in a short time spread throughout the big building. The horses were brought out first, and then the bulls and helfers. A number of cows and then the bulls and helfers. A number of cows were saved, but the others were roasted alive. The Berwyn Fire Department worked for three hours before the flames were subdued. Several other buildings were slightly scorched. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage is estimated at \$60,000, covered by insurance.

Among the animals at the farm is the famous English thoroughbred stallion The Bard, which has sired nearly all of Mr. Cassatt's thoroughbreds.

RESCUED FROM A SINKING SHIP.

CREW OF THE BRITISH BRIG MISTLETOZ BROUGHT TO PHILADELPHIA BY THE KENSINGTON.

Philadelphia, March 2.-The British steamer Ken-

sington, Captain Langwill, from London, arrived here to-day with the crew of the British brig Misdetoe on board. The crew consists of Captain R. George Caysch, the mate; John Cook, Charles Fleming, Joseph Butt, Robert Randall, R. Churchill, and Ernest Cave, son of Captain Cave. The Mistletoe left St. John's, N. F., on February 14, for Bahia, Brazil, with a cargo of codfish. When wo days out the vessel encountered a stiff northeasterly gale, and ran into a large ice floe. She was buffeted for five days by the wind and waves. and on the sixth day the ice stove a hole in her The pumps were brought into use, but on the ninth day the water was gaining at the rate of six inches an hour. It was then decided to head for the course of the transatiantic steamers, in the hope of being picked up. Every night rockets were a passing vessel. Finally, on February 26, the Kensington was sighted. Signals were displayed, and the Kensington stood by while the crew of the Mistletoe lowered a boat and rowed to her. Every member of the crew suffered badly from the cold, but with medical attention they soon recovered. Before leaving the sinking vessel she was set on fire. Captain Cave and the crew will be sent home by the British Consul. They lost everything.

BASEBALL MEN IN ST. LOUIS.

A SCHEDULE ADOPTED AND MINOR CHANGES MADE IN THE RULES.

St. Louis, March 2.-Little was done during th short morning session of the baseball magnates, and they did not really get down to business until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The session was of a per-

n the rules and to adopting the schedule of games The majority report submitted by James A. and A. J. Reach was slightly amended, most of the changes being included in the minority report submitted by Edward Hanlon, of Baltimore. changes were adopted unanimously. Most of them were verbal and of a minor nature. The more important were made to conform to the new rule rela tive to the suppression of rowdylsm on the field. The most important changes were the new rules substituted for Rule 57, which read as follows:

"The umpire shall perform all the duties devolving upon a single umpire except giving decisions on irst, second and third bases, and deciding points of play in running such bases, which shall devolve play in running such bases, which shall devolve upon such umpire, except as regards third base, when any other base is occupied by a base-runner, in which event the umpire shall decide all points of play arising at third base. It shall be the duty of the umpires to assist or advise each other in ren-dering any decision when asked by the other um-nire."

dering any decision when asked by the other umpire.

To Rule 61, which relates to the suspension of a player, is added a provision that the term of suspension shall not exceed three days, including the date of removal. Section 2 was added to Rule 61, as follows: "The umpire shall, immediately after the suspension of a player, give the president of the League a full statement of the facts as to the cause for the suspension. In flagrant cases he shall report to the president by telegraph."

After the playing rules had been revised the League adopted the schedule as prepared by President Young. The schedule differs from that of former years, in that the clubs make four Eastern and four Western trips instead of two, as formerly, and that New-York and Pittsburg will play on Sunday while away from home.

The schedule of games at New-York and Brooklyn follows:

AT NEW-YORK. Boston-April 15, 16, 18; May 4; July 4 (two games); September 3.

Brooklyn-May 9, 10; June 11, 13; July 7, 8; September 6.
Philadelphia-June 16, 17; September 24, 26, 27, 28; October 5.
Baltimore-May 3; July 23, 25; Santana

ashington-May 13, 14, 16, 17; October 13, 14, 15, ttsburg-July 20, 21 (two games), 22; September . 16. eland-May 30 (two games), 31; June 1; August 19.

10, 10.

Cleveland—May 30 (two games), 31; June 1; August 19, 20, 22.

Chicago—June 7, 8, 9, 10; August 12, 18, 15.

Cincinnati—June 2, 3, 4, 6; August 16, 17, 18.

Louisville—July 15, 16, 18, 19; September 22, 22, 23.

St. Louis—July 11, 12, 13, 14, September 17, 19, 20.

AT BROOKLYN.

Roston—July 1, 23, 25, 26; October 6, 7, 8.

New-York—May 11, 12; June 14, 15; July 9; September 5 (two games).

Philadelphia—April 29, 30; May 2, 3; October 10, 11, 12.

Baltimore—June 16, 17, 18; September 7, 8, 9, 10.

Washington—May 4, 5, 6, 7; October 3, 4, 5.

Pittsburg—July 11, 12, 13, 14; September 17, 19, 20.

Cleveland—June 7, 8, 9, 10; August 16, 17, 18.

Chicago—June 2, 3, 4, 6; August 19, 29, 22.

Cincinnati—May 30 (two games), 31; June 1; August 12, 13, 16.

13, 15, Louisville—July 29, 21 (two games), 22; September 14, 15, 16. St. Louis—July 15, 16, 18, 19; September 21, 22, 23, No other business was transacted, and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock in the evening.

should die to-night.

Reporter (affer an inspection of the files)—Here it is, sir; but I'm afraid it won't do for an obituary.

It was written when we were opposing Colonel Jones for the Legislature.—(Life.

A NEW SPANISH WAR VESSEL

THE CRISTOBAL COLON'S SPEED AND ARMAMENT.

A FAST SHIP, WITH MORE GUNS THAN THE VIZCATA, ON HER WAY TO HAVANA-BUILT IN AN ITALIAN YARD.

The armored cruiser, the Cristobal Colon, which is reported to be on her way from Spain to Ha-vana, attended by five torpedo-boats, is a new acquisition to the naval forces of Alfonso XIII. Nearly all of the vessels composing the Spanish Navy at present have been built at home. This one, was constructed by an Italian firm, the

Ansaldos, at Sestri Ponente, near Genoa. As long ago as 1891 the Italian Government contracted with this firm for six new vessels, practically uniform in size and equipment. The first, to be delivered within six years, was named the Giuseppe Garibaidi, and before her completion was sold to the Argentine Republic, which was then having The second vessel's keel was aid on September 25, 1895. Spain then followed Argentina's example. Her overtures were favorably received. Italy not only authorized Messrs. Ansaido to turn over the ship to the would-be buyer but exerted her utmost influence upon the con-tractors to hasten the work of finishing the vessel The launch occurred in September of 1896, and was made the occasion of a good deal of Italo-Spanish jubilation and buncombe, of the sort in which Russla and France nke to indulge at times. This vesel was named the Cristobal Colon (which is as near as the Spaniards can get to spelling topher Columbus, never having had a good English education), and the christening ceremony wa performed by Mme. Benomar, wife of the Spanish

Ambassador at Rome. A moment's consideration of the chief din of this ship shows that she is slightly inferior in size to the Vizcaya, which recently visited New York on her way to Havana, and is slightly larger than the Maine. Here are their lengths, for inthan the Maine. Here are their lengths, for in-stance: Vizcaya. 340 feel; Cristobal Colon, 328. Maine, 318. The Vizcaya's beam is 65 feet, Cristobal Colon's 59 feet 9 inches and the Maine's 57 feet. The Vizcaya displaces 7,000 tons.of water, and the new cruiser 5,840; the Yankee ship's tonnage was 6,682

The Cristobal Colon is equipped with water-tube boilers of the Niclausse type, made in Paris. Her engines were built by the Ansaldos. She is a twincrew vessel, and her two sets of engines developed an indicated horse-power of 10,671 on her trial trip with natural draught, and this would no doubt be considerably exceeded with forced draught. original plan contemplated a maximum of 14,000 Maine could only show 9,280 horse-power. The American armored cruiser, however, was not in-

Maine could only show \$,20 horse-power. The American armored cruiser, however, was not intended for speed, but for fighting. Her maximum speed was 11½ knots. The Vizcaya is credited with 20 or 21. On her trial trip, late last spring, the Criatobal Colon made a mean speed of 18,35 knots for three hours, without using the fans. With forced draught she could prohably make 21 knots under the same favorable conditions.

The new cruiser is not so heavily armored as either the Maine or the Vizcaya. Her heaviest plates are only six inches thick. The Maine's and Vizcaya's are from ten to twelve inches, varying somewhat according to position. But in her offensive armament the Cristobal Colon makes a very favorable showing, even as compared with Captain Eulate's ship. The great discoverer's namesake carries two 10-inch rifles. The Vizcaya's pair of big guns are of 11-inch calibre. The Cristobal Colon has ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns, while the Vizcaya's next best are 5½-inch guns, ten in number. In the rest of her armament the new ship is distinctly superior to the Vizcaya's eight and ten 14-inch guns to Captain Eulate's pair of 27-inch guns, ten 22-inch guns to the latter's pair of 27-inch guns, ten 22-inch guns to the Vizcaya's eight and ten 14-inch guns to Captain Eulate's four. The Maine carried four big pieces, 10-inch guns, a pair in each turret, but she had only six 6-inch rapid-fire guns, eight rapid-fire 6-pounders and eight 1-pounders.

In passing it may be remarked that the Alfonso XII, aiready stationed in Havana Harbor, is a small vessel, of only 3,000 tons, capable of making 17½ knots, and with engines of 4,800 horse-power. She is not armored, and her heaviest guns are six 6.2-inch pieces.

Experience with the Garibaldi suggested various

Experience with the Garibaldi suggested various improvements that have been made in the Colon. The 6-inch guns have been mounted both forward and aft, so as to have an increased range of about 10 degrees. These pieces can be fired in an almost true fore-and-aft direction. The steam hoists for ammunition have been replaced by more powerful apparatus, worked by electricity. The electric gear for loading and training the 10-inch guns has been largely improved, as have also the firing gear of the smaller ones. The searchlights are so designed that, if necessary, they can be manœuvred from a distance, of course with electrical agencies. On this point "Engineering" recently remarked: "This will be a great advantage in the case of night attacks by torpedo-boats, and, indeed, on all occasions when it is necessary to use them."

The same periodical also remarked: "The forward underwater-launching tube for torpedoes has been abandoned, after the result of the experiments made in England, and among other improvements may be noted that the protection of the finch quick-firing guns has been increased, and three more boats are carried. As the consequence of the aitered position of the boliers the stability of the vessel is improved and a steadier gun platform thereby obtained.

The Colon is a vessel in which the Spanlards may well take pride.

The Colon is a vessel in which the Spanlards may well take pride.

"THE L. A. W. BULLETIN" ATTACKED.

RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDING THE ABROGATION OF THE CONTRACT WITH STERLING EL-LIOTT ADOPTED BY THE NEW-YORK CONSULATE.

One of the acts of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate at its meeting last evening will cause the organization to be talked about wherever there are League members. P. S. Tilden moved that the L. A. W. take meas ures to abrogate the contract held by Sterling Elliott for publishing the official organ of that body declaring it to be a discredit to the great fraternity of cyclists. The resolutions read as follows:

nity of cyclists. The resolutions read as follows:
Inasmuch as the present alleged official organ, known as "The L. A. W. Bulletin and Good Roads," is a misnomer, is of no practical value to the League, and is of little interest as a cycling paper to its members; and, believing that the League of American Whelmen would be materially benefited by the existence of a standard cycling paper, which would fitly represent its interests, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the request of the local consulate, L. A. W., New-York City, that the Chief Consuls of the New-York State Division ask the chief consuls of the other State divisions to join him in requesting the president of the League of American Wheelmen to call a special meeting of the National Assembly for the purpose of discussing the advisability of abrogating the contract now held by Sterling Elliott for the publishing of the official organ of the L. A. W.; and be it further Resolved, That it is the opinion of the local consulate that the contract with Sterling Elliott should be cancelled, and that steps should be taken toward the publishing of an official organ which will be a credit to the fraternity.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Charles G. Peters, who stated to the consuls that the squad had lost its efficiency and was run down at the heel, so to speak." Mr. Peters held that the squad sadly needed a shaking up.

A wide-tire ordinance was discussed at considerable length, and the Consulate decided to work for a law that will compel the use of wider tires in the greater city.

RIVERSIDE YACHTSMEN MEET. At a special meeting of the Riverside Yacht Club

neld Tuesday night at the Arena, at which over sixty members were present, Commodore George G. Tryon presided. The principal business under consideration was the club's finances, the discussion of which resulted in making the dues for the ensuing year \$25. The clubhouse, at Riverside Conn., will be opened this year with a dinner. Those present last night included S. E. Swett, commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club; George E. Gartland, F. Bowne Jones, secretary of the Long Island Racing Association; C. F. Stewart, ex-Commodore C. E. Diefenthaler, C. T. Pierce, ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams, L. R. Alberger, C. S. Somerville, W. L. Marks, E. Binney, W. J. O. Davids and H. W. Tyler.

Sydney, New South Wales, March 2.- The Austra

dart's English team by six wickets. The visitors, in their first innings, made 335 runs, and the home team, in their first innings, ended yesterday, scored 239. The Englishmen, in their second innings, were all out for 178 runs.

Rose of Arden Lundborg's-

has the fragrance of freshly Cut Roses.

PROPER COURSE TOWARD SPAN JUSTICE, NOT REVENGE, SHOULD BE THE

GUIDING MOTIVE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of the Architistian Nation, or even as a Nation which simply desires to be governed by the very highest motives-a model of enlights by the very highest motives—a model of enlights, ment and nobility of character for the world—a should not permit the motive of revenue to went with us in determining our action toward space. As Christian nations the United States and Space. are or should be like individual Christian bree before God, our Father, and, as Paul says Co. mans xii, 19); "Vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord." No revenge, then, is admissible even for the loss of our battle-ship Maine at of all the officers and sailors who perished on the ship, and for those who were disabled, though the did not die, for revenge is one of the principal fires of hell, and should have no place in Christian

But, again, charity is not true charity if it be the false or jellyfish variety, or without wisdom a discrimination. True and exact justice or equal charity for all-charity for the good, as well as the evil. and for the Lood in protection against the evil-is the only genuine charity worthy the name. Hence, in our dealings with Spain we should merely desire justice for all-justice to the United States and to Spain.

mand according to the circumstances of the case and substitute a demand which has nothing to to with it. Thus we cannot in wisdom or farice waive indemnity to which we are entitled and to which the sufferers' families are entitled, terether with the proper apologies and due punishment of substitute instead of these a demand for the free substitute instead of these a demand for the fra-dom of Cuba, which so far has belonged to spain, because such a demand is not one which we have any right to make. Nor does it necessarily gree out of the disaster to the Maine, even if the Spatiards as a nation perpetrated it. It may seen very pretty and noble at first sight for the United States to waive all demands for herself and only compel Spain to act rightly, as we think, to her "child," so to speak. But there is no real connection between the disaster and the demand which we would then make; and besides, what in such case would the poor families of the slain or deabled seamen of the wrecked warship do without the support of which they would thus be deprive! And how, then, would we be reimbursed for the loss of our versel? Furthermore, there is no tree unsuitable in the circumstances which confront us The fact is, the only three things which the

orably do are these: First, we should demand indemnity from Spain for the value of the vessel, together with what it contained, say, \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; for the amount which, say, two hundred and fifty persons-officers and crew-could probably earn during the remaining years of their lives, say, \$5,000 apiece, or \$1,500,000 in the aggregate; and also for an amount which would cover the expenses of our Government to perform all necessary operations since the exposion and in relation to it, say, \$1,500,000 more-the total of the indemnity thus being \$7,000,000 or possibly Second, we should demand the punishment by

United States could rightly and justly and hee

the death penalty, or imprisonment for life, of the culprits who concocted and executed the plot to destroy the Maine; not from revenge, but to deter others from repeating or duplicating the offence or anything like it; and also an apology from Spain, and an entire disclaimer of the atrocious acts of her criminal subjects. Of course, if it wen proved that the destruction of the Maine was a treacherous act, done by direction, consistence of consent of Spain's Government, it would be b itself, as has been said, the first act of war.

Thirdly, we should acknowledge the Color of

titself, as has been said, the first act of war.

Thirdly, we should acknowledge the Cuber petriots as beligerents, because this is the train, and grant them beligerent rights at once-qualifights with Spain in the United States—and should at the same time proclaim our readiness to againsticate the same time proclaim our readiness to againsticate the independence of Cuba under her our generative to the same time such independence shall be achieved by her. These things, it seems to me, should him been done two years ago, and I strongly recommended to Congress the granting of beliggers rights to Cuba in 1886, with a set of resolutions which were presented in both houses, but these rights were not granted by our Government.

This third point, if it is acted on by Congress and passed, need not necessarily be followed by war, it is not a warlike act to Spain. Spain would then be entitled to just as much consideration in the United States as the Cuban government, but no more. If war were precipitated by it, let the first act be that of Spain. We should not declare war with her tubless she first ild so with us. And yet it is right to be fully prepared for war, as we are now dolly, this being a good way to prevent it.

The ultimate result of our granting equal bellight. The ultimate result of our granting equal bellight we should not desire Cuba for ourselves, for it we should not desire Cuba for ourselves, for it we should not desire Cuba for ourselves, for it we should not desire cuba for ourselves, for it we should not desire cuba for ourselves, for it we should not desire cuba for ourselves, for it we should not desire of the first step of hat lust of territorial aggrandizement which would ultimately destroy us as a nation.

If Spain refuses to pay the United States that I individual less of the families of the samen, and to punish the offenders of her own mation, then, in my opinion, it would be right to declare war to compel her to do so; and in such of Cuba, both as a continual source of trouble and of Cuba, both

ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.

ONE MAN'S VIEW OF THE GOOD IT HAS DOM AND MAY DO.

Sir' The article of George W. Owen in to-day's
Tribune on "Delusive Assessment Life Insurance To the Editor of The Tribune. should not pass unnoticed. The Tribune's large and influential constituency, I trust, will exercise discretion and careful judgment before deciding that associations which have distributed millions upon millions of dollars to widows and orphans ass an "unbenevolent system of life insurance."

Life insurance of whatever form is a benevoled institution. Life insurance upon any plan is bet yet in its infancy. Scarcely more than fifty year marks the record of the old-line companies in this country, and the fraternal associations have about half that period of time to their credit.

The failures in both lines during these periods should teach men to be careful in their utterance. The assessment associations are adjusting the affairs upon a line consistent with their experience, and time only can tell what the harvest will be. From the increased cost of assessment be surance as a man advances in years, if does necessarily follow that he loses his insurance. It has been contrary, his insurance is permanently reserved by the system of increased cost. Os he other hand, should the regular life companys serve become impaired, where would the particular interaction of system to the people to solve in the question of system to the people to solve in the meeting. All economic questions should settled by the experience of the people and not year few who look at things from only one stand-point. should teach men to be careful in their utterances

a few who look at things from only one appoint.

As to assessment associations "deceiving the pie" this is a calumny. Assessment insurance has led to said disappointments, but as for deceiving led to said disappointments, but as for deceiving know of no one who has wilfully deceived as other. It was known from the beginning that required time and experience to demonstrate the principles upon which it was founded, and a interested in assessment insurance I would urge thave faith in the system to demonstrate its alluly to accomplish the object for which it came into sixtence.

Passaic, N. J., Feb. 22, 1838.

"There's the rub." (Hamlet.)

The "rub" in one hand, and the effect of it the other. Good design for a soap "ad."-isn't it? Question of health, if nothing else, ought to make you give up this wearing washboard rubbing with soap, and take up the sensible way of washing with Pearline—soaking, boiling, rinsing. The wash board rubbing, done in the midst of soiled clothes and tainted

steam is harmful to any woman. If you think it isn't you'd better think again. Willion Pearline